THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 17, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party of Buncombe county, at the Court House in Asheville, on Tuesday of April Court, to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Society on Wednesday of April Court next, at the Court House in Asheville. Business of importance will be brought before the Society, and it is earnestly hoped that every citizen who feels an interest in the Agriculture of the county will be present.

CHAS. MOORE, President.

☞ The earnings of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad for the month of January, 1858, amounted to $18,631 06. For month of January, 1859, $23,605 83. Increase, $4,974 77. Pretty fair increase, that.

☞ The sum of $450 was realized at the University of North Carolina for Mount Vernon, on the 22d ultimo., by the lecture of Hon. H. W. Miller.

☞ Cuba contains a population of about 1,000,000, which is nearly equally divided between whites and slaves and free blacks.

EVIDENCE OF CIVILIZATION.—The Minnesota papers say that the Indians in part of the country are being rapidly civilized, all those in the neighborhood of the settlements drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, lying, stealing and swearing equal to white men; and the other day a young squaw committed suicide by hanging herself on a tree, on account of disappointment in love.

☞ In Bennettsville S. C., on the 24th ult., three men named Jno. W. Graham, Annanias Graham and John B. McCollum were killed from the effects of poison, supposed to have been in whisky. John C. Terrel has been arrested and lodged in jail on strong circumstantial evidence.

NEW FILLIBUSTER.—A letter from San Antonio, signed by Boone G. Brady, and published in the Louisville Journal, says that the old party of fillibusters, Walker, Henningsen, Col. Frank Anderson, and the rest of them —are rendezvousing at that point for a raid on Sonora.

COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL.—The Newberry Conservatist says:

The counterfeiters Stewart and Wright were, on Thursday last, brought before United States Commissioner Knotts, and upon a hearing being had Wright was discharged.—Stewart was offered bail, and upon his failure to give it, was remanded.

☞ Elections will take place in four States this Sring, viz: New Hampshire, March 8th; where the contest will be between the Republicans and Democrats; Connecticut, April 6th; Rhode Island, April 6th, and in Virginia, May 26th. In each of these States a Governor is to be chosen, and also members of the next Congress.

TWELVE MILES AN HOUR ON SKATES.—The Catskill, N. Y., Examiner says, that a small party of residents of Castkill lately skated from that place to Newburg in five hours and five minutes, distance sixty-nine miles.

☞ Isaac D. Moses, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temp. of East Tennessee, died at Knoxville, on Monday night last.

CAROLINA SPARTAN.—The Carolina Spartan closed its fifteenth volume with its last issue. It says:

"We now enter upon sweet sixteen, and are open to all those tender advances incident to that tender period. All sorts of proposals invited—for subscriptions, advertising and job printing."

MYSTERIOUS VAULT.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer at Jackson, Ohio, gives an account of a subterranean vault discovered there, in which the air was so impure that it was impossible for any one to go down into it. By means of a rake, human bones of gigantic size have been raised, and a small chain of silver, with coins attached to each end.

DIED RETURNING FROM A BALL.—Miss Laura Stratton, a young girl while on her way home Tuesday night from a military ball given in Baltimore, became so ill that she was forced to seat herself on a doorstep. Her brother ran for a physician, but on returning with one found her dead in her ball attire. She died of congestion of the heart.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—Boston is a cool place certainly, but the coolest thing there is a medicine vender in that city, who asks publishers of newspapers in the "United States and elsewhere," to copy an advertisement of his wares "editorially," and then take their pay in medicines.

One of the ladies at a fashionable ball in Washington is said to have worn $100,000 worth of jewelry, and yet her husband, who lives in this city, does not pay the baker, butcher, and others who feed the family and supply it with necessaries.—*New York Ledger.*

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 35.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859. [WHOLE No. 503.

Counterfeit Economy.

The Washington Union says: There is nothing more catching than *cant*. A few years ago, when inflated importations of foreign merchandise and large sales of public lands during the rage of speculation and land fever in the West, were overflowing the national coffers with treasure; when Congress, too, catching the fever of extravagance, were voting preposterous sums of money to every conceivable object of public expenditure,—the magnitude of the country and the wealth of Uncle Sam were the favorite subjects of cant with the great herd of third-rate politicians. At the time when the question was 'how to spend the public money,' and each man's wits were exercised in the invention of schemes for squandering portions of it in his own locality, he was the legislator of true courage who then raised his voice against the reigning extravagance, and denounced with burning indignation the ruling vice of the hour. He was the true friend of economy, who, with the power to grasp large sums, turned from the tempting treasure and contended with manly and patriotic firmness for economy. Then, the few were for retrenchment; the many for expenditure.

The circumstances of the treasury are changed since the times we have described.—Importations have fallen down to the minimum figures of pressure and hard times.—Land sales have subsided with the abatement of the western fever, and only one dollar comes into the treasury from their proceeds now, where five did before. Thus there is no money in the treasury to vote away upon extravagant and useless projects of expenditure and economy has become rampant.—There being no longer any treasure to distribute, extravagance and expenditure have become horrid bugbears, and all the *cant* is for economy. He is the bold man now who stands up against this cheap mania for retrenchment, and contend for the policy of administering the government of a great and free country on a scale of expenditure apportioned to its magnitude and accordant with the wishes of a proud and liberal people.—Now, the few are for a just and liberal scale of expenditure, and the many for a mean and narrow economy which costs them nothing but long yarns *of cant*, spun out by the hour.

The only subject in regard to which the extravagance of past years is persisted in at present by the advocates of an economy which now costs them nothing, is that of the public lands. The treasury is empty, and nothing can be obtained from that source. Hurrah! therefore, for economy. But vast tracts of land lie a tempting booty in the West; these may be voted to grateful constituencies; for, next after money in the hard cash, the masses are most covetous of land. It has thus happened that amidst the most tremendous din and clamor for economy, bills have been voted during the present session donating land to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars worth. Nor is this all. Although there is no money in the treasury at present, there will certainly be goodly sums of it hereafter, and a mortgage upon its future resources would not be a bad idea. So a pension bill has been partially passed mortgaging the funds of the treasury for twenty years to come for instalments of ten or twelve millions per annum! Nevertheless, the cant cry for economy still goes on. Cut down present expenditure at any sacrifice to the public interests; pile up future charges against the treasury, mountain high. Such is the new economy! 'Oh! Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!'—It was the liberty of the guillotine, the *fusillades*, and the *noyades*, against which Madam Roland exclaimed. What shall we say of the Economy (!) which gets ready for whittling down expenditures by voting away $150,000,000 of public lands and $100,000,000 of pension gratuities at a couple of strokes!

Four Negroes Killed.

WILSON, N. C., Feb. 24.

A sad accident happened on the plantation of Gen. Singletary, of Pitt county, day before yesterday. The General had put several of his hands to digging marl, and while digging the pit, being small and deep, the walls fell or caved in, covering and killing four of the negroes and somewhat injuring three others.

SINGULAR CATTLE DISEASE IN OHIO.—A disease, called by some "hoof ail, and by others "black leg," is making terious havoc with horned cattle all over Ohio.

It commences in the hind foot, and extends upwards, paralyzing the hind parts so that the creature comes to the ground on its hind quarters; the appetite is destroyed and the eyes grow dim.

This malady is attributable to ergot in the grain, &c. As wet weather is favorable to its development, many suppose its appearance lately is attributable to that cause.

——Bribery—Offering you a pair of lips for a kiss. Justifiable Corruption—Taking the bribe.

The Diamond Breastpin.

"It will cost two hundred dollars, Anna!" said George Blackley to his young, proud, and extravagant wife. The tone in which he said this, showed that her request had startled him. "I know it will. But what are two hundred dollar for a diamond pin?" Mrs. Blackley's voice was half contemtpuous.

"Mary Edgar's diamonds cost over a thousand dollars."

"Just one thousand dollars more than her husband could afford to pay for them," said Mr. Blackley.

"He's the best judge of that, I presume," retorted his wife.

"But that dosen't signify. You cannot Anna."

"What do you do with your money pray?"

The young wife turned sharply upon her husband, and her word and tone stung him into a rather harsh reply. But this only aroused her anger and made her more unreasonably persistent.

"O, very well," said her too yielding husband at last, "go to Camfield's to-morrow and get the pin. Tell him to send in the account on the 1st of January, and it will be paid."

Mrs. Blackley was in earnest. There was not one of her fashionable acquaintances but had a diamond ring or breastpin, and until she was owner of one or both, she could no longer hold up her head in society. Her husband was receiving-teller in a bank, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, when he was married, which was about the year before, and he still occupied the same post, and at the same income.—For a young man in his position, he had not married wisely. The handsome face and captivating manners of a dashing belle bewildered his fancy. He proposed in haste, was promptly accepted, and led to the marriage altar, not a true woman, to be transformed into a true wife, but a weak, capricious, vain creature, incapible of genuine love, and too selfish and narrow minded to feel the influence of honorable principle.

An extravagant love for dress and ornament characterized her from the beginning, and she would hearken to none of her husband's gently offered remonstrance. Nearly half his income she spent during the first year of their marriage, in dress and jewelry.

The demand for a two hundred dollar breastpin, coming upon young Blackley as it did, at a time when he had just made the unpleasant discovery of a deficit in his income, when compared with his expenses, of several hundred dollars, sadly disheartened him. But he was not brave enough to meet the exigency, and, therefore, weakly yielded to a demand that should have been met by an unflinching refusal.

The first of January found Blckley short of funds by considerably more than the price to be paid for the diamond pin. Camfield's bill came in, and must be settled. It would not do for him to hold back in the matter of payment, for the jewler was an acquaintance of more than one of the directors of the bank, and question might be asked and inferences drawn prejudicial to his standing. In an evil hour, under distress of mind and strong temptation, the young man made a false entry which enabled him to abstract two hundred dollrs from the bank.

This was only the beginning of a series of defalcations, which ran through many years, before the exposure came which always follows such a crime. It was easier now to supply the extravagant demnds of his wife whose annual wardrobe, and bills for jewelry, for which she had that passion which is characteristic of weak minds, almost reached the full amount of his salary.

But the end came at last. One morning, seven years from the day of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Blackley were about leaving for the opera, when the bell was rung violently. Mr. Blackley started and turned pale with a sudden presentiment of evil.

"What's the matter?" sked his wife, who saw the singular chang in his countenance.

Mr. Blackley did not answer, but stood listening at the door. Men's voices were now heard, and the tread of heavy feet along the passage. There was a stay and a hurried movement by Blackley; then he stood still, as if rivited to the spot.

"Who are they, what is the meaning of this?" asked Mrs. Blackley in alarm. At the same moment two men entered the room.

"You are arrested," said one of them, "on a charge of defalcation."

Mrs. Blackley shrieked, but her husband stood still and statue-like, its face of an ashen hue.

"George, George, this is also!" exclaimed Mrs. Blackley, recovering herself. "You could not stoop to crime!"

"It is true," he answered in a low and desparing voice. Then laying one of his fingers on the diamond pin that glittered on her bosom, he added, speaking to her alone:

"You gained that at the price of your husband's dishonor! You demanded it. I remonstrated, and said that I could not afford so costly an ornament. You repeated your demand, and I, weak fool that I was, permitted the contraction of a debt that could only be canceled by dishonest means. I thought when I married you, that I had obtained a wife whose virtes might help me upward to Heaven, but you have proved only a tempting fiend, draging me daily nearer and nearer the brink of destruction, over which I now fall to hopeless ruin.—I have robbed the bank, but it was for you!"

Then turning to the officer he said, in a calm voice:

"I am at your service."

The words of her husband had stunned Mrs. Blackley. She never saw him afterwards. That night he passed to his account before a higher tribunal than an earthly one, and she was left to poverty and disgrace.

The story is one of everyday life. George Blackley is the representative of a class.—Not all of them rob banks, or defraud their employers; but all of them to support idle, extravagant wives in costly establishments—costly is comparison with their means—spend more than their earnings or profits, and fail in the end to pay their just obligations.

A modern young lady, fashionably educated and with modern notions of style, fashion and domestic equipments, is altogether too costly an article for a young man of small means or a moderate salary.—Diamond pins, rich silks and laces, rosewood furniture, six, seven, eight or nine hundred dollar houses, operas, balls, fashionable parties, Saratoga and Newport, and success in business, are altogether out of the question. If young men would unite the latter and matrimony, they must look into another circle for wives. A girl who is independent enough to earn her own living as a teacher or with the needle, is a wife worth a score of such butterflies of fashion; and a rising young man, who has only his industry to rest upon for success of life, is a fool to marry any other. Useful industry is always honorable, and difference of sex makes no difference in this particular.

The Washington Tragedy.

There is a moral in this case which ought to impress itself upon the community, and particularly the so-called fashionable community, far and wide. It is only when such scenes as these occur, that we realize how far society has drifted from those sound and stable maxims of morality, which are too often, now-a-days, looked upon as stiff and precise. The prevalence of the detestable doctrines of "women's rights," which tend to absolve the wife from her allegiance to her husband, is the source of ten thousand domestic sorrows, which culminate in divorce suits or domestic tragedies, to the shame and disgrace of the age in which we live.

Nothing is more common in "fashionable society" than for wives to accompany gentlemen, other than their husbands, to theatres, balls, parties, excursions, &c., or for gentlemen to call in the absence of husbands upon their wives. Indeed, these are common occurrences in "society," now-a-days, and yet they are pernicious customs, founded upon loose principles of moral obligations, and hence can only tend to produce domestic difficulties.

Nearly every divorce suit can be traced to such causes—and they only go to show that we had actually better go back to the primness of real Puritanism, than to allow such laxity of manners and such freedom of intercourse to break up the very safeguards of society. In this respect, we conceive Mr. Sickles to be greatly to blame.

He has allowed his wife, it would seem, free latitude to go out with Mr. Key, who escorted her to the theatres, riding excursions, &c. That such improprieties should finally culminate in her downfall is not the most surprising thing in the world, and they will go far to take from Mr. Sickles that sympathy which otherwise would have been quite universal.

The victim of the fearful tragely at Washington—or rather one of the victims, we should say, and perhaps the more fortunate of all—was, we understand, the brother of the gifted Mrs. E. K. Blunt, the poetess and reader, who gave two entertainments in this city last summer.—*New York Day Book.*

It is not fair to charge Washington with all the vice and crimes that are seen there.—Adultery and murder are not peculiar to the national seat of Government. But the state of society there, during the session of Congress, are such as to provoke to sin and stimulate to crime. American hotel life, where there is none of the privacy, the purity, or the sanctity of home, is most vividly seen at Washington. The member of Congress who takes his wife to Washington, and while he is engaged for half the day at the session, or at a caucus, or among the Departments, leaves her in a big public house, crowded with adventurers, males and females, from all parts of the country, runs a great risk of being dishonored. The balls, routs, hops, receptions, dinners, and general excitements at Washington bring women into contact with many dangerous companions; the natural modesty of the sex is soon worn off in such scenes, and when modesty begins to fall, virtue finds no lack of tempters. The wretched woman, whose fall is said to have led to this last tragedy, was not at all a peculiar instance of sin in fashionable circles. Her singularity consists in her having been detected. Her penalty is that her lover is dead, her husband is a murderer, and herself disgraced. Hundreds of others, who have done as she did, still flourish in Washington, and doubtless in other cities, also.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

A PROTEST ON TICK.—One of our Louisville leading houses sold a bill of goods to an Indiana customer on credit. A settlement by note at four months was requested, to which, the Hoosier debtor willingly assented. "But, suppose I don't pay this note when it falls due?" inquired he. "Then," replied our merchant, "your note will be protested and your credit destroyed!" "How much will that cost?" said Indiana. "Dollar and a half," tremulously answered our friend.—"Then look here, old fellow, just include that amount in the note, and pay it for me when you get the note protested." A leading merchant collapsed and was not seen at church for a month, though a very strong protestant.—*Louisville Courier.*

The man that struck Billy Paterson, was found drunk, the other day, riding the Atlantic Cable.

"He Died Rich."

People said this everywhere, when the morning papers announced the death of John Russel, President of the ——— Bank. They said it on Wall street, where they count wealth by hundreds of thousands, and they said it in elegant parlors, and by luxurious breakfast tables, all over the squares and avenues of the great city; they said it, too, in dark alleys, and in squalid homes where all his thousands could not buy back to the millionaire one hour of the life that was to them a burden and a misery. Everywhere it was the same story, "He died rich."

His family and his friends thought so, as they gathered around the bedside of the dying man; and you, reader, would have thought it too, if you could have looked around that chamber, into which death was entering with his dumb footfalls and his ghastly presence. Oh, it was a princely room! Rare pictures flushed the walls, that winter day, with the glory of Arcadian Summers; the fairest blossoms of Southern May were piled thick upon the costly carpet; and the daintily embroidered drapery fell in soft, crinkled clouds from the massive bedstead. And the owner of all this magnificence lay there dying; and through all his life of more than three score years, he had toiled and struggled for this—to die rich! He had bought lands, and sold them; he had sent richly freighted ships to foreign ports; he had owned shares in railroads, and stocks in Banks, and now!

Ah! there was an angel who stood at the bedside of John Russel in that dying hour, and the man had nothing out of all his life to give him; no generous, noble, self sacrificing deeds, which would have been as gold, and precious jewels in the hand of the angel: so he wrote down at the close of the last chapter of John Russell's life, "He died poor."

And John Russell saw the words as his soul followed the angels on that journey which sooner or later we must all take, and he knew then for the first time that all the labor, and toil, and struggling of his life on earth, had only brought him this verdict at the bar of the Kingdom of Heaven, "He died poor."

"He died poor." A very few persons said this of an old man who lay in a back chamber of a small dilapidated building, whose solitary window looked out on the back garden of John Russel's residence. The floor was bare, and there was only a few chairs, a table and a low bed in the room. By its side stood an old black woman, whom the dying man had occasionally furnished with an armful of wood, or a loaf of bread. She moistened his cold lips with water, or held the tallow candle close to his dim eyes, so that he might see once more the light of this world. He had not a dollar upon earth; his fortune had taken wings and flown away; his wife and his children had gone before him, his friends had deserted or lost sight of him, and now none remain to watch with the old man till death called him, but the grateful old black woman whom he had saved from starvation.

But the angel with the book stood there, too, and looking over that old man's life, he saw how many good, and gentle, and generous deeds brightened every year; how he had been kind to the suffering, and forgiven such wrongs as make men friends, and striven, through all the trials and temptations of his long, sad life, to be true to God and himself. So the angel wrote under the last chapter of this old man's life, and every letter shone like some rare setting of diamonds, "He died rich."

And the old man knew it too, when he stood at the silver portal of the Eternal city, and they led him into the gate and showed him the inheritance to which he was heir.

There was the house not made with hands, with its columns of pearl, and its ceilings of jasper, with its pleasant rooms, and its lofty halls, and its mighty organs from which peal forever the notes of praise to our God.

There, too, was the pleasant landscape, with its green avenues, its golden pavillions, its trees waving in the joy of the eternal leaves, and its silver meadow lands sloping down to the river of eternal waters. He was heir to all these things, and he took the title deeds from the hands of God's angels, and entered into their possession, while they were saying pityingly on earth, "He died poor."

Ah, reader! how unlike it is with the things there. All the wealth of this world cannot buy one acre of the soil "on the other side the river," nor one title deed to its pleasant homes or its fountains of sweet waters; but only live so that when you sail out on the great sea of death, you shall bear with you to the golden ports those blessed words of the angels, "He died rich," and you shall be satisfied with your inheritance in the "kingdom of Heaven."

TROUBLES OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.—One of those very useful members of society, engaged in teaching, or trying to teach, the "young idea how to shoot," gets into trouble, and reports progress, as follows:

"George, what does C A T spell?"

"Don't know, sir."

"What does your mother keep to catch mice?"

"Trap, sir."

"No, no! what animal is very fond of milk?"

"A baby, sir."

"You dunce, what was it scratched your sister's face?"

"My nails, sir."

"I am out of all patience. There, do you see that animal on the fence?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then tell me what C A T spells."

"Kitten, sir."

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Eggs are perfectly preserved for months, by putting them in corn meal, and setting away in a cool cellar. No other method is so effectual.

The Defeat of the Postal Appropriation Bill.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR CLINGMAN.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 7, 1859.

Gentlemen: You have doubtless been apprized ere this that the bill making appropriations for the support of the postal service of the United States was lost at the late session of Congress. It is due to my constituents that they should be informed of the causes of this extraordinary occurrence, and I request the use of your columns to enable me to present a short statement of the facts. Under the rules and usages of the two houses of Congress, the annual appropriation bills have invariably been originated in the House of Representatives, and, after passing thro' that body, they have been acted on in the Senate, and such amendments made to them as a majority of the Senate thought proper to direct. They were then returned to the House, and if a majority of that body agreed to the amendments of the Senate, no further action was necessary to the passage of the bills. If, however, the House disagreed to any of the Senate amendments, on that fact being communicated to the Senate, it might recede from such amendments, and on its so doing the bills stood as passed. It often happened, however, that the Senate insisted on some of its amendments, and asked for a committee of conference to consider the disagreeing votes of the two houses. This was agreed to by the House, and there was a joint committee composed of members of both houses, who on consultation, decided which amendment should stand and which be given up. When their report was agreed to by the house, the bills were considered as passed. This has been the course of proceeding at every session of my service in Congress.

The Post Office appropriation bill came from the House to the Senate at the present session in the usual mode. It made appropriations to the extent of above twenty millions of dollars, of which a little less than four millions was to pay off deficiencies or debts due before the 30th of June next, and the remainder for the postal service of the coming year. The bill was carefully considered by the Senate for several days, and as usual a number of amendments were made. Among them was one abolishing the franking privilege of senators and representatives, and another raising the postage of letters from three to five cents, &c. It was sent back to the House for concurrence in these amendments. For some time after it reached that body, the majority refused to consider it, though repeated attempts were made to take it up. At length, on the last night of the session it was taken up, but instead of its amendments being considered as usual, and agreed to or rejected, a resolution was moved declaring in substance that the Senate had violated the constitution in proposing to increase the rates of postage, and directing the Clerk of the House to carry back the bill and amendments to the Senate with a copy of their resolution. This motion was made by Mr. Grow, a noted abolitionist from Pennsylvania, and the candidate at the late Congress of the black republican party for the office of Speaker. It was supported by all the members of that party, by certain individuals belonging to the late know nothing or American organization, and by several democrats, and was therefore passed. As this was a violation of all parliamentary usages, of all legislative proprieties, and a course insulting to a co-ordinate branch of the Congress, its supporters doubtless thought that the Senate could not consistently with its own self respect take any notice of the matter, and thus the bill be suffered to die quietly, to the detriment of the public service. When the message was brought in by the Clerk, however, the Senate, feeling that the public interest ought to be of paramount consideration, determined to overlook the insult, however gross it might be, and sent back a respectful message to the House requesting a committee of conference to consider the disagreement on the bill. This was acceded to, and a joint committee was raised. When it assembled, however, the members from the House refused to consider this bill in any way. Had they done so, the Senate, I feel confident, would have receded from all its amendments rather than let the bill fail. In accordance, however, with the views of the House, they would have nothing to do with this bill, but that the Senate branch of the committee should accept, instead of it, an entire new bill, which was represented to be similar to the one which had originally come from the House. The Senate branch of the committee, seeing that nothing else could be done, agreed to report this bill to the Senate for its consideration.

Their report was accordingly made to the Senate on the last day of the session, just forty minutes before 12 o'clock, the period at which by the constitution the session was necessrially to terminate. The bill was announced and read by its title only for the first time. A call was then made for the reading of it through; but it was said that there would not be time to read it over before the period of the adjournment. It was a new bill to the Senate. It had never been printed; but I suppose that the Secretary could probably have read it over once before 12 o'clock, though there was certainly no time to consider its provisions.

It was said that we must pass it without reading it even once or not at all. A debate sprung up which exhausted the remaining minutes, and the bill was then left unacted on.

Ought the Senate to have passed this bill without its being read over once to let the senators know what sort of a measure it was? Remember that by the rules of the houses all bills must be read three times in each house; and this is done unless waived by general consent of all the members. Ought a legislative body ever to pass a bill without at least reading it once to ascertain what sort of a measure it was? This, however, was represented to be a bill appropriating twenty millions of money. Few persons realize how large a sum this is.

The taxes in our State are considered high by many of our citizens. The amount raised last year I think was about five hundred thousand dollars. It would therefore require forty years of such taxation as the people of our State are paying to raise the sum equal to what this bill was said to appropriate. If it existed in the shape of silver coin it would require for its transportation three hundred wagons, each carrying four thousand pounds, and making a train perhaps three miles long.

Ought the Senate to have passed such a bill without once reading it over to see what in fact it did contain? It might have violated any one provision of the constitution.

But those constituting a majority of the House are endeavoring to defend their course by saying that the Senate exceeded its constitutional authority when it proposed to raise the postage on letters from three to five cents.

But this was not in fact a proposition to raise revenue by taxation. The carrying letters is a service done for individuals by the government, and it is competent for the Senate to say that more ought to be charged for it than is already provided by law; just as it has repeatedly, without objection, heretofore passed propositions to increase the public lands, &c. They are also complaining of increasing the rates of postage on the people. But since the reduction of the postage to three cents this department has been unable to sustain itself, and the deficiency for the next year was estimated to amount to upwards of nine millions. We must do one of three things: either cut down the present postal service, or increase the rates of postage, or, thirdly, draw large sums from the Treasury to be replaced by high tariff taxes. We were opposed in the first place to cutting down the post routes generally, believing a better arrangement could be made. It was thought that the abolition of the franking privilege of the two houses of Congress would, directly or indirectly, be the means of saving not less than two millions annually, and that an advance as proposed on letters and other postage would supply what might be found necessary. Let us see whether this would not have been better than the last of the three modes. The whole amount paid last year for postages in North Carolina was eighty one thousand dollars. If postage were raised on letters from three to five cents, and the same number were sent through the mails as formerly, the increase would amount to fifty thousand dollars only. Our people being mostly engaged in agriculture, do not write as many letters as do many other classes of the community. Suppose, however, that this deficiency should be paid not according to the number of letters written, but out of the treasury, and raised through the operation of the tariff. It then has to be paid in the increased price of sugar, salt, iron, and merchandise generally. If North Carolina should pay in proportion to her population as a State of the Union, she would have to advance one thirtieth part of the (9) nine millions of deficiency, equal to three hundred thousand dollars. But, in fact, as I have lately had occasion to show in the debate on the tariff, when this sum of nine millions is paid by importers, they charge a per centage on it when selling to the retail dealers, and these latter likewise a profit upon what they sell to the consumers of the country at large. These two profits amount to at least 66 per cent. on the first sum, so that the people pay in fact, to get these nine millions into the treasury, about fifteen millions in all. The share of our State, therefore, would be five hundred thousand dollars, or nearly ten times the increase of postage.—Besides, it is supposed that the manufacturers realize quite as much in the shape of protection as the government receives. As both of these burdens fall on the consumers, it is therefore probable that the people of our State would, by reason of this deficiency of nine millions, pay twenty, and certainly ten, times as much as they would do by reason of the increase of postage.

But suppose I am wrong in both of these opinions, why did not the House disagree to these two amendments? We might then by receding from them have passed the bill. Why did they adopt this extraordinary course unknown in the history of our legislation?—It appears, however, from the report of the proceedings in the Intelligencer of the 4th instant that Mr. Grow stated that there were precedents for his resolution in the British House of Commons between the year 1640 and 1664. This, however, was a period of disorder and revolution in England.—The quarrels between the two houses of Parliament brought on a revolution in which the King was beheaded, the House of Lords abolished, and ultimately the House of Commons also, when Cromwell sent a body of soldiers to drive out the "Rump Parliament" at the point of the bayonet, telling them the Lord had no further use for them. From that day to the period of his death he governed Great Britain with despotic power by the aid of his army. Such proceedings as these are eminently fit to be referred to by Mr. Grow, and bad as these precedents are they seem to have been sufficient to satisfy his backers.

It was not alleged that any such case had occurred in American legislation. The House sometimes sends to the Senate bills which that body regards as unconstitutional. Not long since a bill introduced by this same Mr. Grow proposing to give away the public lands to all persons who would go and settle on them, came from the House to the Senate. A majority here were opposed to it, and many of the Senators regarded it as unconstitutional, but no one proposed to send it back with an insolent message, denouncing the House for passing it.

Why did the house take this unusual course? The black republicans expect to be stronger in the next Congress than in the last one.—There are a few democrats and some know nothings who have been laboring to get an increase of the tariff. All these classes seem to have been acting in concert to defeat the appropriation bills and render an extra session necessary.

This Post Office bill contained an appropriation of nearly four millions to supply the deficiencies which are needed before the first of July next. It was supposed that an extra session must be called immediately. To enable the southern States to be represented at all, their elections must be hurried up; while California and Oregon, it was supposed, could not probably be represented at all.—Both of these States are democratic; and, as the black republicans had made gains in the northern elections, they doubtless supposed that they might in this way, with the aid of their allies, get control of the House, force through a high tariff, and make arrangements to help their party in the presidential election to come off next year.

Mr. Grow having been their candidate for Speaker at the commencement of the last Congress, felt more interest in the matter than any one else. Another consideration, probably, operated likewise. Notwithstanding the losses in free States, there is still a democratic majority of thirteen in the Senate. This majority is composed of true men, who are willing to maintain the constitution and protect the rights of all sections of the Union.

The black republicans had the ascendency in the Congress of 1856. In the late Congress, with a little outside aid, they frequently carried the day. They hope likewise to have the control of the next Congress. But the Senate as now organized, stand ready to resist their movements. They are evidently desirous, therefore, of diminishing its influence, of lowering it in the public estimation, and forcing it to pass, without amendment, whatever bills they may send to it. The issue, therefore, is one of the utmost moment, to the South especially, and as such ought to be understood by our people. I have felt it my duty, therefore, to present a short statement in relation to it. The result of the whole proceeding must be either by delaying the payments to contractors, to inflict serious injury on many innocent persons, or, in the second place, to oblige the government to curtail largely the postal service, to the great detriment of the public; or, thirdly, to force the calling of an extra session, which, in the absence of the representatives of some of the States, may throw the organization of the House into the hands of the black republicans and their abettors. Whatever may happen, it is manifest that neither the Senate nor the democratic party, as a whole, is justly chargeable with any failure in the discharge of its duties.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Messrs. HOLDEN & WILSON,
Editors of the Standard.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 17, 1859.

☞ The Wilmington Journal of week before last comes down on us, and on the west generally, with savage ferocity. It says, the "Asheville News deals out damnation to the two very respectable bodies composing the last General Assembly, without stint or qualification" W-h-e-w! The Editor felt better, we trust, when he had thus delivered himself. Not to be outdone, he proceeds to "deal out" particular "damnation" to the Asheville News. His benevolent heart will no doubt rejoice to learn that we are "as well as could be expected," and promise fair to survive the shock.

Our cotemporary, sitting cross legged in his sanctum at Wilmington, enjoying to the full the favors heaped upon his city and section by the Legislature, grows pompous, affects airs, exhorts "our western brethren to be reasonable," and to convince us how contemptible we are, says New Hanover county pays as much tax as all the counties on the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad west of Morganton, &c. We have not the Comptroller's statement before us, and cannot say how much tax any particular county pays, nor do we care to know. It is sufficient that we pay more than we ought, in view of the treatment we receive at the hands of the Legislature; and as the lands are to be assessed next year, we hope the County Courts will have the good sense to appoint men for this duty who will rate the lands at their real value. Throughout this section of the State lands have run up to a fictitious value, far beyond their real worth; and this has been brought about by the hope that the Western Road would be extended. As it is not to be, however, it is but reasonable and right that the lands should be rated at their *real cash value*, which will cut them down from fifty to one hundred per cent.

The Journal says, "the State has already pledged itself to take stock in the Western Extension to the amount of four millions of dollars," and that, it adds, "is more than the State has ever done or been called upon to do for all works East of Raleigh." The Editor is evidently not posted up, or does not care to tell all that he knows. If he does not know, others do, that the four millions upon which he lays so much stress, is so hedged about with "ifs" and "provisos" as to be absolutely worthless to the western people. Look for a moment at the Charter.—By its provisions the Road can only be built by sections of twenty miles. One section must be built, equipped and running, before another can be touched. The section ending at Morganton will, we suppose, be finished some time during the year 1860. The distance from Morganton to Asheville is sixty miles, making three sections of the Road.—To complete the first section will require some two or three years; the second, embracing the tunnel, perhaps twice that length of time; and the third, not much less. Now it is apparent that, according to the provisions of the Charter, from twelve to fifteen years will be required to complete the Road. But there is another difficulty in the way. The first section west of Morganton can never be built without heavy subscriptions to the private stock by citizens of Buncombe, and what inducement is there to subscribe? Would the Editor of the Journal like to invest a few thousands in a Road which could not, upon any reasonable calculation, reach his own county in less than ten or twelve years?—Would he like to wait so long not only for the interest of his money, but also for the advantages resulting from a Railroad connection? We imagine not—he is too sensible for that. Then why taunt the people west of the ridge with what the State has done for them? She has done nothing—emphatically nothing. The four millions, so far as any practical good to us is concerned, might as well have been buried in the ocean. If the restrictions had been taken off the Charter, and the whole line thrown open to contract, so that our citizens could have seen a prospect of its completion within a reasonable time, they would have marched up and taken the stock at once. But no sensible man, we repeat, would be willing to invest his money in that enterprise, under the circumstances.

These dry details may not have much interest to the Journal; but the candid reader will allow that they establish the fact that the complaints of the western people rest upon a very broad foundation. It is easier to denounce in vague generalities than to meet the specifications with facts and arguments.

The Journal intimates that the western people intend to abandon the Democratic party, in consequence of the derilections of the late Legislature. Now it is not to be disguised that that body has put into the hands of the opposition a cudgel, which they will not be backward in using upon the Democracy. At the same time let it be remembered that many of the leaders of the opposition were foremost ond fiercest in the onslaughts upon our rights, and this fact will go far to neutralise the effect of their well concerted scheme. Our members were not sent to Raleigh to beg favors, but to ask for justice—nothing more, nothing less. When Judge Ellis canvassed the State last summer he announced everywhere that he was in favor of removing the restrictions from the Charter of the Western Road; and this declaration was as much an issue in the canvass as distribution, or anything else. The question was elaborately discussed, and made as clear as a sunbeam. The people fully understood it; and on that issue, with others no more important, Judge Ellis was elected by some sixteen thousand majority. Has the pledge thus made, in all good faith we have no doubt, by the Democratic candidate for Governor, and sustained by the people at the ballot box, been redeemed? The answer is patent to all—it has not. We neither censure Judge Ellis nor the Democratic party proper; for the Legislature in this matter fairly represented neither. The fault lies with that class of men who lacked either the sense to discern or the firmness to discharge a duty plainly imposed upon them by the people at the ballot box last August. Their fears were aroused, and their prejudices against this section excited, by a few artful demagogues, and they were thus led to perpetrate an irreparable wrong, not only upon the west, but upon the State also. These men need not attempt to read us out of the party for denouncing them. We intend to wallop them as their treachery deserves, and unless they manifest genuine repentance, we shall close the exercises by reading the last rascal of them out of the party, and excommunicating them from all the rights and privileges of the Democratic organization! The western people asked only that the compact so solemnly entered into and ratified, be kept in good faith. That it has not been, is not the fault of Democratic principles, nor of the Democratic party; but the fruits of a hateful and disgusting sectional feeling. Western men have the good sense to understand this whole matter, and will "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's."

Appointments.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, late Commissioner of Patents, has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster General; Bartholomew Fuller, of this State, as Fifth Auditor; John Petit of Indiana, as Chief Justice of Kansas; Jones, of Iowa, as Minister to Bogota. It is understood that the President will call an extra session of Congress.

☞ The Hon. R. L. McLean, of Maryland, has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

☞ Hon. Z. B. Vance has returned to his home in this place.

☞ The great fire in Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st instant, consumed six printing offices. The total loss $150,000.

Stop That.

A subscriber whose paper is sent to Forks of Pigeon office, says he has had only two numbers since Christmas. The paper leaves this office regularly every Thursday morning, and it is rather remarkable that it should so frequently miss its destination, distant only 25 miles. There is a screw loose, and if it isn't tightened immediately, or sooner, we shall take the necessary steps to ascertain where the fault lies.

☞ We wish to know if the Turnpike Road, where it winds around the ridge immediately beyond French Broad, *has a bottom!* We were out in that quarter a few days since, and being a very enterprising man, made sundry experiments to ascertain, but did not succeed in fully satisfying ourself on the point, as our horse—sagacious fellow—seemed to be of opinion that if there *was* a bottom, it was entirely beyond the reach of his legs, and would not back us—or, rather, would not allow us to *back him*—in our efforts in some of the most promising localities. The question still remains open, therefore, Has the road a bottom? Will some one enlighten us; we wish to "make a note on't," for the benefit of future navigators.

Death of Hon. A. V. Brown.

With the deepest sorrow we announce the death of Hon. A. V. Brown, Post Master General of the United States. He died at Washington City on the 8th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, after a short illness.—"He was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1795, and was consequently about sixty four years of age. He was educated at Chapel Hill, in North Carolina, and was a graduate of the same class with the Hon. W. P. Mangum formerly United States Senator from North Carolina, and Ex-Governor Manly, of the same State.

He, in early life, cast his fortunes in the then young and frontier State of Tennessee. Rising with rapidity, he soon took a seat in the Legislature of that State, and in the capacity of State Representative served with so much satisfaction, that he was elected to Congress, in 1839 and held his seat as Federal Representative until 1845, when he declined a re election. He was then brought out as a candidate for the Governorship, to which he was triumphantly elected. In politics, he was a Democrat of the States Rights school. He is represented to have been a man of impressive and easy manners, of character unblemished, and of indomitable industry and firmness of purpose. His administration of the Post Office Department has been highly satisfactory, and in no degree, had his popularity diminished, or his administrative ability been impaired, by his connection with its complex and ramified business. All who knew him in Washington speak in the highest terms of him.—His loss will be felt with peculiar keenness at this time, when, from the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations, the Department must be reduced to the most straitened circumstances."

Yet Another.

Death of the Third Assistant Post Master General.

The Washington "States" of the 4th inst. says: "This morning the announcement was made that John Marron, Esq, 3rd Assistant Postmaster General, had died last night from neuralgia of the heart. So sudden was it that all of his most intimate acquaintances were shocked at the report.—Last Monday he appeared in as good health as he ever enjoyed, and in the evening was full of life, at the supper-table of his friend, Mr. Edward C. Dyer. Shortly after returning home, he felt symptoms of the disease, which had troubled him for years. He retired early, became worse, and was soon relieved of his bodily misery by the hand of death. His age was 60 years, and he leaves behind him to mourn his loss a large family and many warm friends.

To day the Post Office Department is draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead.

S. B. Buckley.

This Yakee notoriety hunter is again figuring in the papers, in reference to the measurement of certain peaks of the Smoky Mountain. He has been a long time recovering from the shock given him by Dr. Love's letter last fall. He appears now in the Greensboro' Patriot, bolstered up in his pretensions by letters from Col. Z. B. Vance, T. L. Lenoir, and others "unknown to fame" in this latitude. The evidence contained in the letters referred to, amounts to very little indeed, and are written in a "I'd-rather-not-have-any-thing-to-do-with-you" style, that leads us to wonder why the "Professor" introduced them. He attempts to be very severe upon Dr. Love, Gen. Edney, and the Editor of this paper; and if his sense were equal to his impudence he would no doubt demolish us all. The merited contempt with which Mr. Clingman has treated him, in refusing to notice him in any way, evidently goads him no little. The letter is a silly and stupid production, utterly unworthy the notice of anybody. *s.b. buckley* can slide.

Taming Wild Cats.

We learn from our Tennessee exchanges that the process of law having been executed against the Banks of Jefferson, Claiborne, Tazewell and Trenton, their bonds were duly sold in New York a few days since, and it was found that the proceeds would pay dollar for dollar of the circulation of each of the Banks, and leave a surplus. The State Comptroller, at Nashville, has accordingly commenced the redemption of this heretofore depreciated currency. Holders of notes of any of the above four banks would act wisely to get rid of them now.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.—The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says—

The President has appointed Robert Ould, Esq., District Attorney for the District of Columbia. This position was filled by P. B. Key, who was recently killed by the Hon. D. E. Sickles. The trial of the last named gentleman will be entered upon on Wednesday next; he apears perfectly calm and self possessed, and expresses a conviction that he will be acquitted. His wife is still in this city, quite ill, and has written him, since his imprisonment, several touching letters, making piteous appals for forgiveness. She is entirely deserted by the flattering lady friends who recently flocked about her, and felt honored in being present at her receptions. Such is fashionable life.

☞ A London letter says that Mr. Spurgeon has abandoned his intended visit to the United States.

☞ The *Intelligencer*, published at Morristown, Tenn., says—

The proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Asheville in regard to the building of the French Broad railroad will be found in our paper to day; it will be seen that our North Carolina friends are determined to put their road through by their own exertions, without waiting for the uncertain assistance of their more favored friends of the eastern portion of the State. The citizens of Polk county have held a meeting also, and adopted similar resolutions to the Asheville meeting, and in fact the move seems to be general. We are much pleased to see such a feeling, and say to our friends of North Carolina that there is good prospects of our Company resuming work very soon, particularly if our people will follow your commendable example of energy; action and concert is all we need; let us go to work with a will and the great and important work it accomplished.

Has the Raleigh Standard "cut our acquaintance?" Hav'nt had a copy in two weeks.—*Asheville News.*

We assure our friend of the News that we have no idea of "cutting his acquaintance." The Standard has been regularly addressed to the News, and we regret that it has not been received.—*Standard.*

Thank you, gentlemen. For some days past the Standard has come regularly to hand. We could not do well without it.

☞ At the election held in New Hampshire on Tuesday, 8th inst. the Republicans carried the State including Governor and three Congressmen.

MISSOURI.—A Bill has passed the Missouri Legislature giving $1,500,000 towards the completion of the Pacific Railroad, whenever a like sum is subscribed or the money expended on the road.

☞ President Buchanan has vetoed the Bill granting land to the States for the construction of Agricultural Colleges, and we are glad of it.

☞ James Wright, Circuit Court Clerk of Johnson county, Tenn., was killed by lightning on Friday morning the 25th of February last.

☞ In the State of New Jersey in the year 1858, there were 3,883 marriages, 14,012 births, and 7,932 deaths! The odds seem to be all right.

ALL IN ONE MONTH.—Mexico had seven Presidents in the month of January.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—James Y. McDuffie of Georgia, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, and C. W. Gholson of Mississippi, Gov. of Washington Territory.

MYSTERIOUS HORSE.—The Walterboro' *Sun* says a strange horse recently tolled before a magistrate, taken up with a bridle and saddle on, has caused much speculation and excitement. The horse is said to be worth at least $200, and does not belong in the neighborhood. It is thought that the rider was a stranger, and that he was murdered.

☞ Harvard University has a fund of $1,009,635, nearly all of which is safely and profitably invested.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Geo. M. Dallas is proposed as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, by the Mobile Register.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The river at Memphis, on the 8th instant, only lacked eight and a half inches of its highest known water mark.

PNEUMONIA IN MISSISSIPPI.—Pneumonia is now prevailing to an alarming extent in Noxubee county, Miss. On the plantation of Dr. Jones, near Raymond, no less than twenty negroes have died from this disease.

MAGNOLIA DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The village of Magnolia, forty eight miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, was burnt the 4th inst. The loss is heavy, probably over $70,000, on which there was some insurance.

☞ The medical card of Dr. J. C. Love, of Jackson, will be found in another column. Afflicted Jacksonians, read, and learn where the "medicine man" may be found.

"Daddy," said a hopeful urchin to his parental relative, "why don't our schoolmaster send the editors of the newspapers an account of the lickings he gives the boys?"

"I don't know, my son," replied the fond parent, "but why do you ask such a question?"

"Why this paper says that Mr. B. has tanned three thousand hides at his establishment this year, and I know old Grimes has tanned our hides more'n twice that many times—the editor ought to know it."

There was recently a duel at Napoleon, Ark., between a doctor and a tailor, in which the doctor shot the tailor through the leg, and the tailor the doctor through the lower extremity of the coat. They were made friends upon the ground—the doctor agreeing to dress the tailor's leg, and the tailor to mend the doctor's coat tail.

"Ma, is aunty got bees in her mouth?"—"No, why do you ask such a question?"—"Cause that little man with a heap o' hair on his face, ketched hold of her and said he was going to take the honey from her lips, and she said "well, make haste!"

'Scatter the gems of the beautiful,' as the poet said, when he kicked his wife and children out of doors.

The Province Transcript says there is a lady so aristocratic that she refuses to take a newspaper because it is made of rags.

Bloody Affray in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 2.

An old political feud has existed for some time between Thomas S. Low, of Hawesville, and Cicero Maxwell, of Hartford, Kentucky, the prosecuting attorney for that district.—Mr. Low had threatened to cowhide Mr. Maxwell, on meeting him. To-day, while Mr. Maxwell was addressing the Court at Hawesville, he was interrupted by Mr. Low denouncing him in grossly insulting language. Mr. Maxwell and others then fired several shots at Mr. Low, wounding him in the thigh and arm, cutting off his thumb, and riddling his shirt. A general fire with pistols now ensued, and John Aldridge, a friend of Low's, was killed, and a Mr. Miller shot through the thigh. Mr. Low has been committed to jail for protection from the mob.

HAWSVILLE, March 3.

The mob broke into the jail last night and shot Mr. Low, killing him.

COOKED FOOD FOR SWINE.—Samuel H. Clay of Kentucky, has been experimenting in feeding several lots of hogs, changing them from raw to cooked, and from ground to unground food, with the following results: One bushel of dry corn made five pounds and ten ounces of live pork; one bushel of boiled corn made fourteen pounds and seven ounces of pork. One bushel of ground corn, boiled, made, in one instance, sixteen pounds and seven ounces, and in another, nearly eighteen pounds of pork. Estimating corn at 90 cents a bushel, and pork at eight cents a pound, we have, as the result of one bushel of dry corn, 45 cents worth of pork; of one bushel of boiled corn, 116 cents worth of pork; and of one bushel of ground corn 136 cents worth of pork.

THE PILL TRADE. Who could dream of the magnitude of such an undertaking as the manufacture of a purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his *Cathartic Pills*, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—*Painsville Courier.*

FASHIONABLE DISEASES.—Hall's Journal of Health affirms that diseases come and go as do the fashions. Once everybody had the dyspepsia, then clergymen's sore throat was the rage, and now, don't every third person have some form of neuralgia.

CURE FOR CORNS.—One teaspoonful of tar, one of coarse brown sugar, and one of saltpetre. The whole to be warmed together. Spread it on kid leather the size of the corns, and in two days they will be drawn out.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—It was decided in the Circuit Court of Frederick county, Md., last week, in the trial of a party indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, that a witness who is described in the indictment as "informer," is not competent, and that the law making the "informer" a competent witness is unconstitutional. The party was acquitted.—*Md. Union.*

A PRECIOUS COUPLE.—It will hardly be believed, but it is nevertheless true, that an elopement took place, a few day ago, at Albany, New York, between a couple of children, aged respectively fourteen and fifteen years! The young Romeo actually provided himself with a package of arsenic, to commit suicide in case of a discovery, but fortunately the father of the young gentleman overtook him at Utica, got possession of the poison, had the girl locked up, and gave the boy a good cowhiding.

PROFITABLE, BUT DISAGREEABLE BUSINESS.—Two men, William Whatley and Dr. P. H. Brassel, have of late made a business of going into the counties of Georgia, examining the county records, to find what farmer has given in too low an estimate of his property, and then informing on him, getting $10 on every $100 that the estimate was too low. They made $40,000 out of one county—Cobb—in this way. They entered Morgan county last week, in the pursuit of their calling, but the citizens got up a delegation to escort the intruders out of town, to the music of drums, gongs, kettles, etcetera. Brassel left in advance of the music, but Whatley submitted to the escort with becoming resignation.

NOTICE.

There will be a Public Meeting at the Court House to night, at early candle light. Every citizen is invited to be present.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY TERM, A. D., 1859.

Elizabeth Freeman vs. Moses Freeman and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Freeman, Moses Freeman, Elisha Freeman, Henderson Coker and wife Lou Lou Coker, and the heirs of Wm. Freeman, deceased, Defendants in this case, are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, J. M. Carver, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.—Issued the 14th day of March, 1859.

JOHN M. CARVER, Clerk.

6w Printer's fee $6.

FOR THE NEWS.

O for the song of the Scuppernong,
The woodcock and the sparrow;
Of the little black dog that burnt his tail,
And we shall have headache to morrow.

MANY FOLKS.

DIED,

At the residence of William Murdoch, Esq., near Asheville, on the 9th instant, WILLIAM CHARLES, infant son of G. H. A. and J. G. Adams, aged thirteen months and three days.

Shall love with weak embrace
Thy heavenward flight detain!
No, Angel! seek thy Savior's face
Amid yon cherub train.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

William Neilson, Tennessee;
Alex. Houston, "
Dr. Kilgore, North Carolina;
Mr. Brittain, "
Patrick Kennedy, Weldon;
Edward Beyle, "
Charles Kennedy, "
A. Burgin, Swannanoa;
E. Osborn, Haywood;
Wm. Bradshaw, No. Ca.;
Ed. Craig, Marion;
A. F. Scarborough, N. C.;
W. R. Young, city;
Col. B. S. Gaither, Morganton;
Judge Manly, Newbern;
A. Burgin, Swannanoa;
W. R. Baird, N. C.;
Mr. Carter, "
W. D. Miller, Henderson;
A. J. Miller, "
Dr. Stevens, Swannanoa;
John Robertson, lady, son, child, and four servants, Tenn;
Miss Robertson, Female College;
" Davis, " "
L. Chapman, Leicester, N. C.;
G. R. Sinclair, Charleston;
G. T. Jackson, Tenn;
Thomas Reynolds, New Orleans;
A. F. Harris, Buncombe;
T. I. Lenoir, Haywood;
J. Norwood, "
John Nelson, Marshall;
J. R. Hyatt, N. C.;
James Tatem, "
E. Osborn, Haywood;
J. J. Reid, Pickens;
T. W. Murrell, city;
A. M. Pugh, Hoover Hill;
W. D. M'Allen, Henderson;
Wm. Bryson, "
Humphrey Dweese, N. C.;
J. M. Buckner, "
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
A. Bargin, "
C. F. Davis, Henderson;
Miss Lou Beaver, Asheville;
T. W. Murrell, "
W. R. Young, "
Mrs. Sondley, Montreallx;
J. S. Burnett, French Broad;
John Flemming, McDowell;
Mr. Bradley, N. C.;
Mr. Elliott, "
John Davis, S. C;
John Burgin, Swannanoa.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1 1-2 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY TERM, 1859.

W. R. Murray, Ex. of Sarah Ann Lance,
vs.
Joseph Lance.
Issue of *Devisavit vel non.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel R. Lance, Adolphus Lance, Thos. Lance, John A. Lance, R. W. Lance, Jackson V. Lance, Sarah Ann Lance, D. A. Lance, W. H. Lance, A. N. Lance, P. M. B. Lance, Jos. Lance, Joseph C. Nance and his wife Nancy, James A. Cogburn and wife Polly A., a part of the heirs at law and next of kin of the said Sarah Ann Lance reside beyond the limits of said State, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six weeks notifying them to appear at the next Term of said Court to be opened and held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the said issue if they shall think proper so to do.

Witness J. T. Weaver, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued March 7th, 1859.

J. T. WEAVER, Clk.

Printer's fee $6.

JOHN S. McELROY,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H. CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $1 to $1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned at Reems Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.
March 3, 1859 3m

J. SWEETMAN,
BOOT MAKER,

LATE of Hendersonville, begs leave to offer his services in his line to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Shop over the store of

Summey, Spears & Co.

Orders left with them will receive his prompt attention; and his work shall be equal in beauty and quality to any in the State.

March 3, 1859.

Georgia State Lottery,
ON THE PLAN OF THE
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the
Monticello Union Academy,
OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA,
Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature.
McKINNEY & CO., MANAGERS.

To be Drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two Commissioners, W. R. SYMONS & J. M. PRENTISS, in the

City of Savannah, Geo.
On the Plan of Single Numbers.
Fifty Thousand Tickets!
25,627 PRIZES.
More than ONE PRIZE to every two
TICKETS.
CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000
Tickets only $10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Class 9 Draws Saturday, March 5, 1859.
Clars 10 Draws Saturday, March 12, 1859.
Class 11 Draws Saturday, March 19, 1859.
Class 12 Draws Saturday, March 26, 1859.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
To be Drawn each Saturday
IN MARCH, 1859.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	15,000	is	15,000
1	"	5,000	is	5,000
1	"	4,000	is	4,000
1	"	3,000	is	3,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
1	"	1,500	is	1,500
1	"	1,200	is	1,200
5	"	1,000	are	5,000
10	"	500	are	5,000
2	"	400	are	800
2	"	300	are	600
2	"	200	are	400
50	"	150	are	7,500
100	"	100	are	10,000

Approximating Prizes.

4	Prizes of	$200	Ap. to	$50 000	Prize are	$800
4	"	150	" "	15 000	"	600
4	"	100	" "	5 000	"	400
4	"	80	" "	4 000	"	320
8	"	60	" "	3 000	"	480
8	"	50	" "	2 000	"	400
8	"	40	" "	1 500	"	320
8	"	30	" "	1 100	"	240
400	"	20	" "	100	"	8 000
25 000	Prizes of	10	are	- - - - - -		250 000
25 627	Prizes amounting of			- - - -		$247,760

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2,50.

Plan of the Lottery.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 179 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two proceeding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 9 Prizes will be entitled to the 448 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the $5,000 Prize those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, 11252 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $15,000 Prize, those tickets numbering 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $150, and so on according to the above scheme.

CERTIFICATE OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Packages of	10	Whole Tickets	$80
" "	10	Half "	40
" "	10	Quarter "	20
" "	10	Eighth "	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates.

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All prizes of $1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

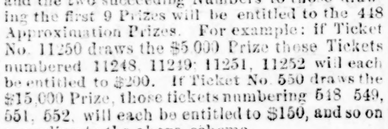
Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to
McKINNEY & CO.,
SAVANNAH GA.

Office Masonic Hall Block, Bull St., Savannah.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the Savannah Daily News.

March 17, 1859.

G. & F. B. RAIL ROAD.



ORDERED by the Directory that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville & French Broad Rail Road be held at Asheville, on Saturday the 2d day of April proximo. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the Board.

I. B. SAWYER, Sec.

March 10, 1859. td

NOTICE.

THE Examination of the Students of Madison Academy will come off Tuesday and Wednesday the 22d and 23d days of March.

The contest for the Prize in Declamation will commence Tuesday at 1 1-2 o'clock P. M.

The contest for the Prize in Composition will commence Tuesday night the 22d, at candle lighting.

And the contest for the Prize in Oratory will commence Wednesday the 23d, at 1 1-2 o'clock; P. M.; after which appropriate addresses will be delivered by the Speakers selected for the occasion, and the Prizes awarded.

At candle lighting Wednesday evening there will be an exhibition.

The public is respectfully invited.

W. F. PARKER, Principal.

March 8, 1859. tf

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

C. B. ROOT, Agent, RALEIGH.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents, GREENSBORO'.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation without recourse to the hand needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavtt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garment have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs. A. B. Whippl, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonils to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing.—Robert Boorman, N. Y.

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle women,' whose combined qualities, of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable.—J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from T. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sidney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 12, 186:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 183, in which there were over three thousand yrds of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the adventures of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered."—Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—J. G. Harris, Governor of Ten.

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

"If used exclusively for family purposes with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your Machine for several weeks; and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—Maggie Aimison, Tenn.

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better that the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount could I not replace it again at pleasure."—Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office first door south of the Bank. ☜

January 6, 1859.

CLOVER SEED.

A large quantity of fresh Tennessee Clover Seed, just received and for sale for cash, at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Feb. 17, 1859.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE undersigned propose to open a LAW SCHOOL in Buncombe county, on the North Fork of Swannanoa, on the 1st of March next. For information as to tuition, board, &c., address,

WM. H. BAILEY,
JOHN L. BAILEY,
Swannanoa P. O., Buncombe Co.

Feb. 17, 1859. 4w

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from
100 TO 500
LIKELY NEGROES,
for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foser, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tcs

☞ Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and Knoxville Whig will publish weekly till sale, and forward bill to Executors.

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW—FALL TERM, 1858.

R. M. Henry and M. Erwin
vs.
J. B. Mitchell.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on condemned to sale, to satisfy said plaintiffs' demand.

Witness W. M. Hardy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 15th February, 1859.

W. M. HARDY, Clerk.

6w Printer's fee $6.

SAM. C. BRYSON,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February 3, 1859. tf

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

Cranberry Iron.

A LARGE lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 24, 1859.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

SPRING, 1859.
NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

SPRING STOCK

Of British, French and American Dry Goods.—We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants, which

We will Sell Low to Safe and Prompt Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us,

WITH THE BEST ADVANTAGE TO HIMSELF, all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

B. B. HOPKINS,
ROBT. HULL,
THOS. W. ATKINSON. } *Baltimore, Feb. 24, 1859.*

3m

GREENVILLE
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

Mrs. Lee's Domestic Cookery.

THE best cook book in America. No lady should be without it. A fresh supply just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

CALL at Aston's and buy a copy of Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Eloquence—a collection of speeches and addresses of the most eminent American statesmen. Embellished with the finest steel Portraits. Feb. 24.

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

Salt.

A large quantity always on hand, and for sale at $2 75 per sack, by

Nov. 18. RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Desirable Town Property
FOR SALE.
BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale all his Town Property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square, and immediately opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices. The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Madison Superior Court, in April next, we will, in the

TOWN OF MARSHALL,

proceed to sell all the residue of the unsold LOTS. Also, about Ten Acres, which will be laid off in Lots, in the Island.

A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

J. W. ANDERSON, }
JOHN A. FAGG, } Commissioners.

Jan. 27, 1859. tf

Fresh Garden Seed,

IN endless variety, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

PHILIPS' HOTEL

Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6 1859.

FLOUR, Corn Meal, & Seed Oats, for sale cheap for Cash at W. H. JACKSON'S

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. wish to buy all the Feathers, Beef Hides, Wool and Cash you have to spare. Jan. 6. 1859.

A FINE FARM

FOR SALE!

Eight Miles from Asheville.

THERE are in this Tract 1800 ACRES, more or less, extending from the Mine Hole Gap, on the Rutherford Road, over a mile and a half with the Road, and bounded by Mountain Ridges on both sides of the Valley. There are

Four Comfortable Tenant Houses

on the Tract, and 3 or 4 ORCHARDS of choice Fruit. There is plenty of good MEADOW and good BOTTOM, cleared and uncleared. Also, the best of Pine and White Oak, in the greatest abundance. This place affords one of the best STANDS on the Rutherford Road, if desired for that purpose. With an adequate force and proper cultivation, this Tract might be made one of the finest and most productive grain or grazing farms in Buncombe county.

To be sold entire. Terms (for the next six months) $5,500, and payment made accommodating. Refer to A. T. SUMMEY, Asheville, N. C.

February 3, 1859. 3mpd

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.

M. B. Buckner

vs.

Eliza M. Buckner.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Eliza M. Buckner, the Defendant in this case, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said Eliza M. Buckner to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to her.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 22d Jan. 1859.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clk.*

Jan. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

FAMILY GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Stare.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

HAVE you been to Jackson's, since he adopted the

Cash System.

If you have not, be sure to go when you want any other goods. He is selling very cheap for Cash.

IF YOU have any money to spend try Jackson first.

State of North Carnlina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1859.

Serug Webb vs. E. P. Gragg.

ATTACHMENT ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defedant, E. P. Gragg, resides beyond the limits of the State; ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Modday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why an order of sale shall not be granted.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.

S. P. DULA, *C. C. C.*

March 3, 1859. Printer's fee $6. 6w

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

IF you want Books, Drugs or Medicine go to Aston's, but if you want any other kind of goods, call at the

Cheap Cash Store,

Opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON.

Jan. 27, 1859.

NEW SYSTEM

THE undersigned having become fully convinced that the **PAY DOWN** system is decidedly the best, both for the merchant and his patrons, in this country, has adopted that system, and will in future

MAKE NO ACCOUNTS

with any one.

He will keep a large and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

on hand, to suit the wants of the people, and will sell at the lowest possible rate, for **Cash,** or on reasonable terms for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Consequently, it will be to the interest of all to pay for their Goods when they buy them. His *STOCK* at present consists in part of the following articles—

Brown, bleached, striped and plaid Domestic—a large lot; Bed Tick.; Calico; Ginghams; Oil and Furniture Prints; bleached and brown Sheeting; white, red and yellow Flannel; Opera Flannels, all colors; De Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas and Merinos—a great variety of colors and qualities; Irish Linen; table Linen, Damask; Linen Sheeting; Pillow Case Linen and Linen Toweling, a large stock of superior quality; Lace Window Curtains, nice and cheap; Tweeds, Janes, Cassimeres, and Cloths black and colored—a considerable assortment.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large lot of Pants, Business Coats, Dress Cloth Coats from $8 to $22; Vests from 75 cents to $10; Linen & Marsailes Collars; Linen & Marsailes Shirts, fancy and white; Net Shirts; Net brown & bleached Drawers; brown and bleached Half Hose; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Suspenders; Boots and Shoes, a great variety; Hats, any quantity, and qualities to suit all; table and pocket Cutlery, a good assortmen; Iron, a large lot; a fresh supply of

SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SODA, GINGER, PEPPER, Spice, Shot, Lead, Caps and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all grades.

All of which I respectfully invite all persons in want of Goods to call and examine & price, feeling assured I can give sufficient inducemen to effect sales.

Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859. **W. H. JACKSON.**

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c. and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope.) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD. *Secretary.*

NEW

PROGRAMME

FOR 1859.

THREE years experience in trade at Asheville has satisfied me that the credit system

WON'T PAY.

I am therefore compelled by a decent regard for myself, my friends and the "rest of mankind," to declare my intention to abandon the credit system, and consequently to announce to my friends and the public generally that from and after the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY,

1859,

no accounts will be kept, except such as are made a matter of special agreement between the parties and subject to *prompt settlement* on the first of July and January in each year.

While I have too high a sense of the responsibility of the position of Druggist and Apothecary, to defy competition *as to price*, I can and do defy any and all competition *as to quality*, and consequently have no hesitation in guaranteeing all medicines put up and sold by me to *be pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

To the many thousand friends who have thus far extended me their patronage, I take this occasion to tender my grateful acknowledgments, and also beg leave to express the hope that my future prompt attention to business, and constant and unceasing efforts to serve them, may merit their kind appreciation and approval, and that I may continue to receive a liberal share of their generous encouragement.

And in conclusion, allow me to repeat the fact, and let it not be forgotten, that every article of medicine put up and sold by me is warranted to be as represented, or the money refunded.

Thus endeth the first chapter.

ED. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859.

A. WINTER'S

MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville, or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machines can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.

Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening at Temperance Hall.

W. A PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

M L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Jamary 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson Conuty, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

AMBROTYPE GALLERY

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED complete for operating. Instruments of the best quality, 4-4 size, &c. Room well arranged, with large and superior sky light, and a most desirable stand—one that is paying well. A bargain will be given to any one wishing to engage in the business. Instruction imparted to the purchaser without charge, and all things sold for less than New York cost. For particulars address the subscriber.

O. M. LEWIS.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, a large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

R AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternaly yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. Ty regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORD SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

STATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for year. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fit, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

A'ER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them one living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is so the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should has it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable carer that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All now the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Pratical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

E J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whited, Hendersonville; J M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortmen of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

The invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and fel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, Dec. 2, 1858.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4, 1858.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

SALT! SALT!!

130 Sacks of Liverpool Salt—seamless sacks. Call and examine them before you buy. J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 4, 1858.

BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand an excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready Made Clothing.

October 7, 1858.

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

ARE now receiving their usual stock of seasonable GOODS, which, with their late arrivals and with goods to arrive, will make their stock very complete. Call and examine it. [Oct. 7, 1858.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*, Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR. CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

August 19, 1858. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

Drs. J. L. & W. Crumley,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine in its various branches, will practice in Burnsville and surrounding country. For the information of those interested, they give a synopsis of their regular charges: For a visit in town, in daylight, $1; at night, $2; in the country, 50 cents per mile; at night, or very inclement weather, double that price; for attending to a case of obstetrics, from $5 to $10, exclusive of mileage. For all Surgical operations the regular charges will be made.

Burnsville, Dec. 16, 1858.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE just received, in addition to their stock of Ladies Dress Goods, all wool Delaines, Valentia Plaids, Delaine Robes, Mohair De Berage. Also—Kerseys, Wool Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Jan. 6, 1859.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.

Melody Swan VS. James Swan.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him pro confesso.

Witness, W. M. Hardy, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued Feb. 22. 1859.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

6w Printer's fee $6.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons froned, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

Asheville

MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, *Principal.*

January 6, 1859.

A CHANGE.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Jan. 6, 1859.

N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State. Repairing neatly executed at short notice and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

D. C. McGREGOR.

Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m